THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

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AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

DECORATION DAY.

ITS OBSERVANCE EVERYWHERE.

THE DISPLAY IN PITTSBURGH.

The Procession—Oration at the Academy of Music—Strewing with Flowers the Graves in Allegheny, Uniondale and other Cemeteries—The Ceremonies at Washington City; at Boston; Camden, Pa.; at Springfield, Ohio; Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Providence, Boston, Detroit, Nashville; Carlisle, Pa.; Newark, N. J., etc., etc.

[From the Daily Commercial of May 31.]

Pursuant to a general order from Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, the various Posts of that organization in this locality, aided by those having charge of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools and patriotic ladies generally, conducted the services of Memorial Day with that spirit and solemnity due to the occasion. To-day was unusually auspicious—bright and beautiful throughout—and long thousands left the workshop, the office, the store and the household to join the ranks and swell the numbers of those who flocked to the various places of resort in honor to the gallant dead. It was a day fraught with sad memories to all, and yet there was a melancholy pleasure in visiting the silent abode of our fallen heroes, gathering around their sacred remains, and renewing the influence of love and affection, and applying admiration for those who died that the nation might live.

Proceedings of the Academy.

At half-past eight o'clock the crowd commenced to gather at the Academy of Music, to listen to the oration and poem and other exercises.

Gen. A. L. Pearson, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order and introduced Gen. Gordon, of General John A. Logan of the G. A. R.

Rev. Dr. Howard then made the following prayer:

THE PRAYER.

Almighty and ever present God: We desire to obey Thee in all our ways. Thou art God over the blessed heaven, and Thou dost Thy pleasure in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth. Thy will is the law of the universe, and we delight in it. We adore Thee, we bless Thee for all Thou art in Thyself and for all Thou hast done for us. Thou art the Father of Christ, from Whom cometh down every good and perfect gift.

Here this day, O God, we desire to bless Thee for the privilege we still continue to be citizens of men. We thank Thee for the Sabbath, for the Sun, for all the beautiful privileges which Thou hast given us, for the Bible, for the Gospel and life eternal. For all Thy blessings we thank Thee to-day. We thank Thee for our country and all its institutions and all its privileges. We thank Thee for our homes and all the comforts and all the joys that cluster around them. We thank Thee for our Father in Heaven, while we are here in the flesh, and for the hope of meeting Him in the world of glory. We thank Thee for the hope of meeting all those who have had an interest in our thoughts, in our affections, in our prayers, in our labors, in our sympathies, in our love, in our tears, in our sorrows, in our joys and in our hopes, in our fears, in our anxieties, in our cares, in our trials, in our temptations, in our sins, in our repentance, in our faith, in our hope, in our love, in our obedience, in our service, in our worship, in our praise, in our thanksgiving, in our prayers, in our communion with Thee, in our communion with Thy people, in our communion with Thy Son, in our communion with the Holy Spirit, in our communion with the Father, in our communion with the Son, in our communion with the Holy Spirit, in our communion with the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, in our communion with the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, in our communion with the Father, Son and

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SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869.

THE CONVENTIONS AND THE TICKET.

The delegates to the several Republican nominating conventions met on Tuesday at their respective places, and, impressed with the importance of carrying into effect the demands of the people for the selection of men of integrity and ability for the several offices, and especially for the choice of such candidates for the Legislature as should ensure an honest and economical appropriation of the public funds, have given us such a ticket as will command the cordial and united support of the Republican masses. While the Legislature failed to not administer what the more exacting would have had it, it is such a decided improvement over the last delegation, so vastly superior to that which was "cooped up a few men who were to manage the party to advance their selfish ends, and in framing a the Convention administered such a decided rebuke to the corruptionists, that we congratulate the Republicans of the county on its nomination, and shall use every honorable means in our power to secure its election. It is encouraging and gratifying to know that our efforts in favor of honest government and reform, and against all combinations formed in the interest of individuals and cliques, have met with such signal success. The people are now keenly alive to the necessity of holding their public servants to a strict accountability for their official acts; and although it required an effort on their part to disarrange the plans and break the fetters of those who would bind them to dead weights, they have happily succeeded, and taught the platform that, however they may have managed political affairs in the past, they are not to be treated as leaders in the future. The action of yesterday is significant. The people have plainly indicated their determination to institute a sweeping change in the management and conduct of their public servants, and place the seal of disapprobation upon all who have been tried and found wanting. This is just as we would have it—and while we have not a word to say other than commendatory of those who constitute the ticket, we would admonish them, one and all, to consider the honors, in the discharge of every duty, that they shall receive the endorsement of their constituents and of the approval of their own consciences. Let us hope that the work of purification, so auspiciously begun, will be carried forward until every vestige of misfeasance and every suspicion of corruption will vanish from the minds of the people. We speak thus frankly because we shall, in the future as in the past, honestly condemn the wrong and uphold the right, without regard to individuals or the party to which they belong.

The nomination of Hon. JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, for Judge of the District Court, and General F. L. CLARKE for Judge of the Common Pleas, was a foregone conclusion, and both gentlemen are too well known to need a single word at our hands. Judge KIRKPATRICK has already fully established himself in the confidence of the public, and his retention on the bench was universally demanded. Gen. CLARKE recent as a civilian and soldier, his reputation as a lawyer, and his high character as a gentleman, make the way easy for his promotion to the bench.

For State Senator the choice fell upon Hon. THOMAS HOWARD, a gentleman as well known to the Republicans of Allegheny county that we need say anything in his behalf. His nomination is a guarantee of the fair, honorable and able manner in which he will discharge the duties of the position, and our readers are fully aware of his ability as a writer, and his high social qualities are familiar to all. His active devotion to Republican principles, and his long service in furthering the interests of the party, justly entitle him to this recognition at the hands of its representatives. Mr. THOMAS H. ARMSTRONG developed a strength in the Convention which must be highly gratifying to that gentleman and his friends.

The Assembly ticket is headed by HENRY S. HOUSEMAN, a member of the last Legislature, who made an unexceptionable record, and whose renomination was generally conceded. He is an honorable representative of the working classes, a gentleman of good abilities and sterling worth throughout the county. Mr. JOSEPH WATSON, who also received a nomination on that ballot, is a successful business man, and although he has not figured much in politics, he has the ability and qualifications for an intelligent and satisfactory discharge of his duties. A gentleman of large wealth, he is far removed from the corrupting influences of Harrisburg. He has the entire confidence of the business community, of whom he will be more especially the representative. ALEXANDER MILLER, ESQ., was a member of the Legislature of 1868, and it is sufficient to say that he is honest and capable. Mr. JAMES TAYLOR was a member of the last Legislature, and was unexceptionable in his

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NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Dress and its Many Fashions Among the Accomplishments. New Round Cornered Dress Goods in Preference to Square and Lateral Openings During the Summer. Panama Traveling Suits.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, May, 1869.

June should be a very happy month. It is inexpressibly connected with roses and sunshine, and all pleasant and beautiful things. Everybody loves, and waits for it. To young and old, it is the brief, fair commencement to hold the good they may prize into the year.

It is the month of bonfire for women; its consecration their hair; its strawberries crimson their lips. It invites them to appear illuminated with white diaphanous robes, and fresh and sunnier. It takes them out of the dusty walls that hold them, puts a dew upon their cheeks and its light in their eyes, and seems to minister to them whatever best their most precious personality needs to shine by.

So must one wonder.

Thanks to the modern hostile, however, there are no more Junes. The elegance, the issue of speed and curling hair, the goodorder, which is truly used, the arts, consolations and attractions, courting of dress, associations which looked to the future, and looked behind time, and with the aid of their experience, made the month of June a month of a new measure and one exactly its own.

Women reformers have always been abused and ridiculed for their plainness of appearance and their simplicity of their dress. They seemed to me to be women who were not always busy, and took pride in an utter disregard of personal appearance. Their grandfathers, fashion, have been principally made fleeting women. It is among these women of the world that the love of truth and justice is naturally stronger than admiration for beauty in the opposite sex.

Since the dawn of ideas has become brought out a new element, a modern element, an element unknown in all the arts and refinements of those who have gone before us. The element is the new presence of women's rights and woman's dress reform. Whatever opinion may be entertained against many things, it is certain that the latter is at once beautiful and useful. It is not woman in active trade, woman in politics, woman in any public employment, but woman in the calm, a feminine discussion, feminine in gesture, in tongue, in dress, in every thing and grammar, and beautiful in every thing.

In fact, I cannot do not go to particulars in this matter. I cannot do not go to the pains of writing more correspondence and fashion letters, when I see so many ladies, in defiance of reason, in defiance of taste, in defiance of every thing that is beautiful, and in defiance of health, persisting in the most ridiculous and injurious fashions. If women would only dress themselves—after a gagging of the press—in accordance with the laws of the climate, the laws of health, and the laws of beauty, it would be so soon, thought has come forth like the eruption of a volcano, and that the work of the committee is justified, for there are those in the community who are not ashamed to say that they have no more respect for the laws of nature than they have for the laws of fashion. See, gentlemen, I direct myself especially to the first class, for the gentlemen. How could you avoid these differences? What means would you employ? Would you have recourse to the police? Would you have the Custom Authority of Havana called to your aid? Would you have the Inquisition re-established? Would you have the Index Expurgatorius of Rome called into action? Would you have the Holy Office of Spain re-established? Would you have the Holy Office of Spain re-established? Would you have the Holy Office of Spain re-established

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THE CHEATHAM BALANCE.

The average monthly balance in the State Treasury during the year 1867, was $5,000,- 000. Last year—1868—the balance was not so great, the monthly average being only $3,397,000. This year the balance will probably reach the high figures of 1867. Let us see what it is possible for a smart financier to do with the money. Certainly one-half of it, or say two millions out of three and a half, could be made to pay, and if it was at the moderate rate of six per cent., it would realize *one hundred and twenty thousand dollars*, half of the guardian of the money was disposed to be exorbitant in the charge he might raise the rate of interest to ten per cent., and *got not two hundred thousand dollars*, and this, too, upon one half the actual every day balance in the State's till. The remaining half could be left on deposit with favorite banks, or banks controlled by men who helped elect the Treasurer. We do not say this is being done, but we do maintain that it is possible under our wretched system in this State of caring for the public money. And if the present State Treasurer sells himself of the opportunities of his place, he will do no worse than did State Treasurer MORTON in Democratic times, or State Treasurer LOWRY under a Republican administration. The point we make in regard to the "unexpended balance" has no connection with the personality of the occupant of the office. The temptation held out to the Treasurer to speculate with the money of the State should not be possible. That the Treasurers for years past have done this thing, so one declares, and that the "unexpended balance" has formed the basis of a vast *exemption fund*—controlling conventions, legislatures and elections—is as clear as any apparent fact. The remedy suggests itself to every good citizen. The State should have the benefit of this fund, and it should be used to relieve the burdens placed upon the taxpayers. Either let the "unexpended balance" be invested by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in the State bonds, whereby the interest will be saved, or let the taxes be lightened so that the balance in the treasury may be kept down to the very lowest notch, compatible with the financial credit of the State.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

We learn that this company will now make application to the Councils for the passage of an ordinance in relation to the laying of a track across the city from the depot at the foot of Grant street to a connection with the western roads. This should be met in the spirit of largest liberality, and while it may be conceded that inconvenience will probably result, yet the incomparably greater benefits should also be well remembered. Each of the other roads have obtained by grant from the Councils, or by virtue of their charters, track privileges in the streets—this company none whatever.

It is acknowledged freely that this line is the only possible competitor for Eastern business. That we must have competition is an admitted proposition beyond argument, and, therefore, as our only remaining hope for a competing line, we must foster and protect its interests most patiently. Its value to us in this respect depends upon its strength, its rolling stock and its revenue. These, in their turn, largely depend upon the connections it may have, and facilities for business beyond the tunnel.

So much for the bearing of the question generally—now for its local aspect. It will be urged by the people in the vicinity of the tunnel, that the track will be a nuisance, while the business of the road will be done at night. We are not disposed to make light of this objection, but we do not believe it will be found of any serious importance. The Fort Wayne directors have as good an agreed upon a scrip dividend of seventy-two and a half per cent., making the whole a seven per cent. stock. We are justified in saying that this assumption of the Fort Wayne will result in bringing into existence a new and independent road or roads between Pittsburgh and Chicago, connecting with the Connellsville. It is not a mere surmise that this road is destined to be an important link as a trunk line, connecting the lakes and the grain-growing regions with tide water, and affording that competition which we and the public at large so much need. In this light the absorption of the Fort Wayne will have its compensating benefits, and in this way ultimately will the benefits of the arrangement to the Central be materially lessened.

CHEAP FREIGHT AND CHEAP BREAD.

It is pleasant treasurers that Chicago is making the grain carrying question eminently in the race, no longer under taking to make estimate the importance of both Mississippi and the Chicago route. The *Tribune* of that city discusses it in a better spirit, with an disposition to decry the causes that threaten to divert the trade from that city. It admits that the "increased cost of handling and transportation via Chicago to New York has rendered it almost profitless to grow either wheat or corn except for home consumption." Says that paper:

> These charges consist of an augmentation in the rates of commission and storage, both increased and multiplied by the increase in the number of times the grain is handled. Because Chicago is the great receiving and distributing point for the grain of the Northwest, and because the railroads have been allowed to fix the commission on grain handled in transit at the same rate as that charged for handling grain for consumption here, the commission charged on grain passing through Chicago is double that charged on grain consigned to Chicago merchants. It is also agreed that the rate charged by the railroads for storage of grain in their elevators is double the rate charged by the warehouses for storing grain for consumption, and that the railroads charge for storage from the time the grain is received until it is delivered, while the warehouses charge only from the time the grain is received until the next day. The railroads also charge for the use of their elevators by vessels receiving cargoes, while the warehouses do not charge for the use of their elevators by vessels receiving cargoes. The railroads also charge for the use of their elevators by vessels receiving cargoes. The railroads also charge for the use of their elevators by vessels receiving cargoes. The railroads also